

WE have sent bills to such of our subscribers as are indebted to the *Sentinel* newspaper, rendering their accounts to the 24th September, at which time the second volume of the Tri-weekly edition will close.

While returning our thanks to those who have, from the beginning, sustained our enterprise, we desire to say that all who wish to continue their subscriptions will be required to remit PAYMENT IN ADVANCE for the next volume, commencing on the 25th instant, as, otherwise, no paper will be sent from this office. The terms, it is known, are FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

We are compelled to this course owing to the difficulty of collecting our subscriptions, scattered as they are over a wide surface of country. Our friends will, therefore, see the necessity of complying with our terms. No offence is intended to any, since friends and strangers are embraced in the same category.

Subscribers not renewing by the first of October, their names will be stricken from the list.

# THE WASHINGTON UNION AND THE "JUSTE MÉLIU."

THE HARDY, THE SOFTS, AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION—NEW YORK AND KANSAS.

The readers of the *Sentinel* are well aware of the pains we have taken with the *Union*; how we have rebuked it when it went astray, commended it when it did well, and cautioned it against its besetting sin.

The besetting sin, or, we should rather say, weakness of the *Union*, is a too facile disposition, or want of steadfastness—a want of FAITH as it were in Democratic principles.

Losing sight of the mightiness of truth, and of the fact that it assuredly will prevail, the *Union* ever and anon seems disposed to try temporary expedients, as the Whigs do, instead of standing uncompromisingly by Democratic principles.

Though bellicose in its tone, the *Union* is easily alarmed, and is then disposed to "split the difference" with the adversaries of the Constitution and the Democracy.

Did we not know the *Union* so well, we would say it was "fishy" or unsound on more than one of the prominent questions of the day. We believe, however, the reason of the *Union* is convinced. Its fault is, IT WANTS FAITH.

The *Union* is over anxious, too, for success. It is so anxious for the success of the Federal Executive, that it forgets occasionally the Democratic doctrine that "the Federal Union was brought into being by the ratification of the Constitution by sovereign, independent, and separate States." It loses sight of the rights of the States in the interest it feels in the Federal Executive. This centripetal proclivity it is which accounts for the fact that the *Union*, oftener than its friends would desire, is found in close alliance with those who do not appreciate the conservative anti-consolidating doctrine of State-rights, or, appreciating, disregard it.

The absorbing interest felt by the *Union* in the success of the Federal Executive, together with the anxiety naturally arising from a want of faith, has led it so to act (doubtless without intending it) to sacrifice principle to expediency.

This should never be. The mission of the Democracy is to maintain and advance its principles, and to accomplish this it has long ago announced that the success of men shall not stand in the way of the triumphant march of those principles.

When principle is sacrificed to expediency, and success thereby gained, it is the defeat of principles and a victory of men.

A sound principle may have, for a particular quarter, a rough edge. Now if that rough edge be smoothed off for expediency's sake and success follows, it is not the success of the principle, but the success of the men who defaced the principle. The defacers of the principle gain while the principle itself loses.

The vast number of those halvers between opposing opinions, who style themselves, or hope to be styled by others, GOLDEN MEAN men—*juste melieu* men, are nothing else but compromisers of principle.

We caution the *Union* against the golden mean, or *juste melieu*. It is a very quagmire to engulf principle. The "*juste melieu*" is thus happily illustrated by Lafayette: five and six are equal to nine, says one; five and six are equal to eleven, says another—no, adds "*juste melieu*," five and six are equal to ten.

On the other hand, we recommend to the *Union* to give but little heed to the alarmist cry of Southern extremists, set afoot by so-called conservatives, such as our "respectable contemporary," the *National Intelligencer*. Southern extremists are constitutional principles, and, if a principle be sound, he who abides by it at all hazards, and to the last extremity is the best, safest, and most conservative man.

The *National Intelligencer* we consider the great exemplar, in this age and country, of the *juste melieu*. We don't if it would like to venture on the expression, "Black is black," without the qualification, "but not very black." The *Intelligencer* considers Northern fanaticism the REFLEX of Southern fanaticism; or, in other words, that Northern extremists are defending themselves against the aggressions of Southern extremists. This, it may be, is the way the *Intelligencer* (which claims to be "Southern in principle and feeling," God save the mark!) is splitting the difference between its southern friends and northern strangers.

The *Union* should let no solicitude it may feel, to secure the good opinion of the *Intelligencer*, warp its course; for if it ever gets the *Intelligencer* to go so far as to say that "the *Union* is a clever fellow," it will assuredly be with the qualification, "but not a very clever fellow." At the best this would be but faint praise, and to praise faintly is to damn, to damn ORTELY, we admit, but yet to damn. Though we have felt impelled from a sense of duty, as public journalists, to condemn from time to time the divergencies of the *Union* from the straight and narrow path which it becomes good Democrats to pursue, we have never thought, except it may have been momentarily,

that the *Union* was unsound theoretically or in the abstract, however, upon any of the fundamental principles of Democracy—except the Pacific Railroad, Mr. Guthrie's protective tariff, the war of the New York Shells, the appointment of Governor Reeder, and—but the exceptions are too numerous. Verily, we begin to think that we shall not have room for all of them; therefore we must stop.

It is chiefly to its practical tergiversations, as evidenced by indiscreet alliances and affiliations, that we have taken exception.

However much or little blame may attach to the *Union* on account of the divergencies to which we allude, no part of the responsibility for those divergencies can fairly be laid at the door of the *Sentinel*; on the contrary, when the *Union* has gone astray it has been despite our iterated and reiterated cautions, warnings and expostulations.

Our readers will not fail to remember that upon the breaking out of the war between the "Shells" in New York, we cautioned the *Union* not to interfere, and particularly not to interfere in favor of the Softs and against the Harbs; that the latter with Dickinson as their leader had fought the good fight of the Constitution and State Rights through good and evil report, while the Softs, the *Buffalo Platform* men, led on by the Albany *Atlas* and John Van Buren had been their most strenuous, bitter, and vindictive opponents. But all in vain were our admonitions. The *Union* persisted, and having at that time, and therein the reputation and appearance of being the organ of the Administration, not only antagonized as to itself, but as to the Administration also, the only sure and reliable friends of Constitutional State Rights in that State, which because of its population and wealth, and consequent weight and influence in the electoral college and popular branch of Congress, is known and recognized as the Empire State.

The course of the *Union* had the effect of antagonizing the Harbs towards itself and the Administration, not for a day only, but fixedly and forever.

The Softs, then, with the New York *Evening Post* and the Albany *Atlas* for their organs, and John Van Buren for their leader, from that time forth were the sole reliance of the *Union* and the Administration.

The *Post*, *Atlas*, and John Van Buren were then, and for a series of years have been, nothing else than Abolitionists. We told the *Union* so at the time.

Well, the Softs duly appreciating the strength of their position, and that in New York the Administration could not afford to offend them, because they had been so open in the avowal of their Buffalo sentiments, and had showed the cloven foot so plainly, that the *Union*, the quasi organ of an Administration which had received the vote of every Southern State, was constrained to attack and read out of the party each and every of those we have mentioned.

Like frozen and expiring adders, which have been warmed into life, they have stung the bosom which had cherished them.

John Van Buren in various speeches has given utterance to expressions hostile, if not contemptuous towards the *Union*, and the Albany *Atlas*, which the *Union* but a few short weeks ago cherished in its heart of hearts, in reply to the ball of excommunication of the latter, and in illustration of the *Union*'s inconsistency, states that, after the death of General Armstrong, it became doubtful whether the *Union* could get the public printing of the House of Representatives. It was deemed so important to elect the proprietor of the Administration organ, that every effort was made to secure it. Says the *Atlas*:

"A small number of members met in caucus and placed him in nomination. Others of the Democratic members refused to participate in the meeting, and without their concurrence, the election of the Administration candidate was deemed exceedingly uncertain. What was done? The refractory members were evoked, and a distinguished gentleman of this State was authorized to assure them in the most solemn manner, both on behalf of the President and General Nicholas, that in no event should the Nebraska Kansas bill be made a party test, nor should support of, or opposition to, the bill in any wise affect the standing of the person with the Administration of the Democratic party! The pledge was accepted. The election was made."

This statement of the *Atlas*, which may be denominated "a statement with circumstance," was made in its columns some weeks ago, and has attracted the attention of the press generally, yet to this day it has not been denied by the *Union*.

Acknowledging the principle that, however much disappointed and discouraged, we should never be weary in well doing, we tell the *Union* that it owes it to itself, and to its political friends to make public a calm and dignified, though, very decided denial of the charge of the *Atlas*.

The *Union*, after all that has taken place, is not in position to pass this matter by as emanating from a source not entitled to consideration. By its own course, the *Union* has given consequence to the *Atlas*, and cannot with propriety pass over in silence a charge brought by its *quidam* respected friends.

At the risk of being thought officious, it may be, in this matter, we give our advice to the *Union*—indeed we do not feel at liberty to withhold it.

The Softs were never in good faith with the true Democracy. The *Union* drove off the Harbs, not from the Democratic party, (for the Harbs are where they ever were, standing by principle for principle's sake,) but from the support of the Administration; and at the recent election in New York, held since the excommunication of the *Atlas* and John Van Buren by the *Union*, it was made manifest that with the exception of the office holders, the *Union* and the Administration have no friends in the entire State of New York, which gives its votes in the electoral college, and has its members in the popular branch of Congress.

The Know-nothings, the Black Republicans, the Harbs, and the Softs are existing parties in New York. Which of these supports the Administration?

We write this in 1855. In 1852, this same Administration received the vote of New York by twenty-eight thousand majority. Now none so poor as to do them reverence.

Whence this astounding change? We answer—the GOLDEN MEAN—the *juste melieu*—"splitting the difference."

In the attempt to apply the GOLDEN MEAN of *juste melieu*—"to split the difference" between the friends and enemies of Constitutional State

Rights in New York, there was sacrificed principle, which is lasting, to expediency, which is fleeting.

To sacrifice principle to expediency is opposed as well to sound policy as to public virtue. Public virtue is policy as well as honorable, safe, conservative and respectable. There can be no public virtue in the sacrifice of principle to expediency.

Let the policy of the *Union*'s tactics in New York be judged by the result.

In 1852, with 263,083 friends in New York, in 1855 with none!

The GOLDEN MEAN, or *juste melieu* tactics, was pursued in Kansas, and with like success. Governor Reeder was adhered to, despite the representations of the people of Kansas, whose affairs he attempted to control by the most arbitrary usurpation, until the pro-slavery party, the controlling majority, were made thoroughly hostile; and subsequently Governor Reeder having been excommunicated, the anti-slavery party (being the rest of Kansas) became like John Van Buren, &c., in New York (also hostile; thus leaving not only the *Union*, but the Administration, also, without a friend in Kansas.

All will, we think, admit that the *juste melieu* has had a fair trial in both New York and Kansas, and has resulted as that policy generally will, and as, in our opinion, it ought always to result everywhere.

It is evident to us that the policy pursued in New York and Kansas was carefully pondered. The ludicrous result of that policy, though no laughing matter, would spread a smile over the face of the most morose and melancholy misanthrope.

The *Union* has, from time to time, startled us, so much so, indeed, as to make us imagine that we were to part company forever.

We would refer particularly to the *Union*'s article, of the 3d day of June last, entitled "THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION." In that article the *Union*, after speaking of the "dangers" growing out of the slavery question, expresses itself as follows:

"No mathematical proposition is more true than that the only basis of party organization is an agreement amongst those who enter into it upon the subjects which they recognize as belonging to its creed. They may differ as widely as is possible as to all subjects not embraced by their party creed, but to be harmonious inside their organization they must have common sentiments, and stand together on a common platform. These truths will command ready assent, and they demonstrate the proposition that no party embracing members at the North and the South can be national or harmonious in its organization which does not exclude the question of slavery from its creed."

No wonder we were startled. This was nothing else than the doctrine of Senator Wilson, of ignoring slavery. In our mind's eye we saw the editor of the *Union* in bold relief against the Northern sky, standing on the Buffalo platform in the close embrace of the Senator.

We promptly condemned the *Union*'s article, and declared its position the reverse of the Democratic position, and an abandonment of the Democratic helm. We republished the article of the *Union* entire, and called to the attention of our Southern contemporaries; and we are not aware that a single one of them commended it, while several in Virginia and South Carolina, with us, condemned it. None mentioned but to condemn it. In Tennessee, the extract we have quoted was hawked about by the Know-nothing prints as the evidence of Democratic unsoundness on the slavery question.

After considerable delay, the *Union* explained that its article had reference to "the abstract" question of slavery only, and the *Sentinel* experienced such a sense of relief as our readers may imagine, but hardly realize.

The abstract question of whether slavery is a political good or evil should not and never has entered into the Democratic creed. The Democratic creed has to do with practical questions and not with sentiments or opinions on abstract questions. The *Sentinel*, of course, republished the explanatory article of the *Union*, and gave it the benefit of its own construction.

Had we not extended our article to an unusual length, we might comment in illustration of the *juste melieu*, on the changeable and eccentric course of the *Union* during the pendency of the Nebraska-Kansas bill; how it one day declared advocacy of the bill to be the "test of Democratic orthodoxy," and then again took the position which the Albany *Atlas* says it present to take.

The agreed length of our article warns us to close. We do so with the expression of our opinion that it behooves all good Democrats to stand by their principles at all hazards, and to the last extremity—to be extremists in maintaining the constitutional and truly conservative doctrine of State rights. Destroy or invade the rights of the States, and the equilibrium between the centrifugal and centripetal forces in our government is gone and consolidation with all its direful consequences inevitably follows.

When we reflect how adherence to principle has established the Democratic party in the confidence of a virtuous and intelligent people, we should feel assured that the path of rectitude is the path of policy.

## ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINIONS.

THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES.—1. The public archives are not in the possession of any head of Department for the time being, or of the President, but continuously and always in that of the President.

2. Official documents are not subject to be withdrawn from public archives by a *subpoena duces tecum*, addressed to a head of Department or to one of its clerks; nor can the public officer be compelled to give testimony in court as to official matters of a confidential nature passing in the Executive Departments.—Marbury vs. Madison; Cranch, p. 137.

We subjoin one of those sportive portraits of the *Tribune* which the *Express* readily dashes off. No where can the *Tribune* find such faithful reflections of its peculiarities as those with which the *Express*, in its good nature, indulges its friend the *Tribune*. The readers of the *Express* are as familiar with the countenance of the *Tribune* as its most affectionate subscribers. As lovers of good painting, we give the drawing of the *Express*:

THE BLACK MAN'S TICKET.—Wonder how many votes Fred Douglass (Black man, candidate for Secretary of State) got in this city and Brooklyn. In all the returns, so far, we do not see that any mention is made of Young Africa. There is surely a mistake somewhere, for, in a city that has so many Greeleys and Beechers, who never go to sleep without dreaming of negro and negroism, there must have

been a good many votes cast for that distinguished gentleman. The *Tribune*, not long since, we remember, was delighted with the suggestion, that Mr. Douglass should be sent to Congress. Its editor, by course, voted for him now, as Secretary of State, in preference to the white man, Preston King, who helped so much to extend the area of slavery, by bringing Texas into the Union. We trust the Inspectors won't forget to canvass that one vote, at any rate, to show the wonderfully close connexion there is between some people's preaching and practice. Douglass, we see, received 15 votes in Oswego Co. This is the first time we have heard from the twin brother of "Fusion" in that part of the State, since the election.

The Washington correspondent of the *Alexandria Sentinel* thus writes in relation to the organization of the House of Representatives:

"The anxiety felt by many who are interested in the organization of the next House, has induced me to refer to the Journal of the House of Representatives of the first session of the Thirty-first Congress, as that Congress experienced great difficulty in perfecting its organization."

The Thirty-first Congress was begun on the 3d day of December, 1849, and after the House had been called to order by the Clerk, and the roll called, 223 members answering to their names, the House proceeded *reca voce* to the election of a Speaker. After he had voted fifty-nine times without electing, it was

Resolved, That the House will proceed immediately to the election of a Speaker, *reca voce*, and if, after the roll shall have been called three times, no member shall have received a majority of the whole number of votes, the roll shall again be called, and the member who shall receive the largest number of votes, shall be declared to be a majority of a quorum, shall be declared to be chosen Speaker.

On the sixtieth vote Mr. Cobb, received 102 and Mr. Winthrop 100 votes—scattering 20. Mr. Stanley thereupon offered a resolution declaring Mr. Cobb duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 31st Congress. The resolution was passed—yeas 49, nays 35. This occurred on the 22d of December. On the 24th, the Speaker administered the oath to the members.

On the 3d of January, 1850, the House proceeded to the election of a Clerk, under a resolution passed on the 31st of December, fixing upon that day for the election of the Clerk and other officers of the House. After twenty votes had been taken, on the 11th of January, Mr. Campbell having received 112 votes out of 220 cast, was declared duly elected.

On the same day (the 11th of January,) the House proceeded to vote for a Sergeant-at-Arms, and on the 15th of January Mr. Gloss-brenner was elected on the eighth vote, receiving 107 out of 210 votes cast.

On the 16th of January the House proceeded to vote for a Doorkeeper. Thirteen votes were cast without an election, when, on motion of Mr. Clingman, (January 19,) the further execution of the resolution of the 31st of December, for the election of officers, was postponed until the 1st of March, 1851—yeas 100, nays 98. The Doorkeeper and Postmaster of the Thirtieth Congress were thus continued in office during the 31st Congress.

## THE CONSULATE AND EMPIRE BY M. THIERS.

From the miscellaneous items of French news published in the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, we extract and translate the following announcement:

"The twelfth volume of the 'History of the Consulate and of the Empire,' by M. Thiers, has just made its appearance. The readers will find at the beginning a preface, which, from its place in the entire work, is a kind of postface, and in which the author estimates and sums up, in a manner at once moderate and yet full of dignity, the causes of the fall of the monarchy of Napoleon the First. The illustrious writer does not hesitate to ascribe them chiefly to the absolutism of imperial France, which history he has just recounted. Led on by his subject to compare the inconveniences of that absolutism with the inconveniences of liberty, M. Thiers concludes that the latter, though very great, are however much less to be feared. In other respects this remarkable work, which is stamped with a spirit of unalterable moderation, appears to attest that its author is in fact entirely detached from the irritating questions connected with the politics of the day. The eminent historians, in this volume, acknowledge that he has never been happier than since he has been able to devote himself exclusively to the labors by which he has acquired his most universal and at the same time his most tranquil glories."

## FRANCE AND THE TE DEUM QUESTION.

A late letter of M. Gaillardet to the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, contains the following passage:

"As to the explanations which may have been demanded from Mr. Mason by the cabinet at Washington, on the subject of his presence at the *Te Deum* sung in the church of Notre Dame at Paris on the capture of Sebastopol, that is a matter which concerns them personally, and the French government has already shown how little importance it attaches to it by consenting to a proposition by which the members of the diplomatic corps will be authorized hereafter to attend all solemnities of this kind, whether at Vienna or London, or at St. Petersburg or Paris. Praying to God for everybody will then be like praying to Him for no one."

## YALE COLLEGE.—We have a catalogue of Old Yale, for 1855-6.

The old institution adds, and only gathers strength and vigor with its increased age. The whole number of instructors is 45; of students 619, of whom 146 are professional students, and 473 under graduates. The departments are attended as follows:

Theological students..... 25  
Law "..... 26  
Medical "..... 32  
Philosophical "..... 63

Seniors..... 97  
Juniors..... 111  
Sophomores..... 111  
Freshmen..... 154-472

Total..... 619

The New Haven Register says: The old schools of Law, Medicine, and Theology, are falling off, while the other departments are gaining greatly in their attendance. The libraries of the college are said to contain 63,000 volumes, of which 23,000 are in the college library proper, 24,000 in the Library Societies, and 5,000 in the Professional Schools. The mineralogical and geological cabinet, which is by far the best in the country, contains over 39,000 specimens. The charitable friends of the college enable it to remit, in whole or in part, the tuition of 100 students.

## Exploration of the River Salado, by an American Expedition.

A letter has been received by the Secretary of the Navy from Thomas J. Page, lieutenant in command of the steamer La Yerba, dated Santa Fe, August 7th, at which place he arrived from an exploration of the river Salado on the 6th of the above named month. The river Salado empties into the Parana at Santa Fe, the principal town of the province of the same name, which is one of the Argentine Confederation. Lieutenant Page was accompanied by Acting Lieutenants Powell and Murdaugh, Assistant Surgeon Carter and Assistant Engineer Stump, officers of the Water Witch.

He set sail on the 13th July last, in the small steamer La Yerba, which was procured for this purpose, and which belongs to the Paraguay and United States Navigation Company. By the 26th of July he had ascended the river a distance of 360 miles, and found it impossible to proceed further in consequence of the shallowness of the river, the water at that point being only two and a-half feet deep, and was still falling. Such is the winding character of the river, that although he had ascended it the above named distance, he thinks that he was not more than one-third of that distance, in a right line, from Santa Fe.

The Salado has never heretofore been either ascended or descended to this point, and the practicability of its navigation was a problem unsolved until this exploration. It is the most important river of the Argentine Confederation, and is the natural outlet for the production of Salta, Tucuman, Santiago, Mendoza, Cordova, and Santa Fe, but the apprehension of an insuperable obstacle, and the fear of Indians, have deprived the inhabitants of these provinces of its benefits ever since the first settlement of the country.

The waters of this river abound with fish, swans, geese, ducks, terrapins, nutrias, and the like, and the adjacent country with deer and other animals, thus affording to the navigator an abundance of provision, if he be supplied with the means of securing it. Among the specimens of birds are mentioned the "black-neck" swans. The water in parts of the river is too much impregnated with salt to be drunk, but there are fresh water streams emptying into it, and fresh water may be obtained by digging a short distance from the banks.

The region of country through which the expedition passed is represented to be beautiful in scenery and well wooded. The character of the soil is alluvial, based on argillaceous substratum, and it is said that all that is wanted to transform this wilderness of country into a garden is the hand of civilization. The government, aware that the resources of this productive country can be developed only by the introduction of a foreign population, holds out to emigrants the most liberal inducements.

Lieutenant Page adds: "I shall proceed from here to the head or upper waters of the Pilcomayo, with the hope of descending that river. Its exploration has been attempted by others, but has never been accomplished. If it be navigable, a knowledge of this fact would be of deep interest to geographical science, and of infinite importance not only to Bolivia, but also to the Argentine Confederation."

## London Newspapers.

Return of the number of newspaper stamps issued to each of the following London newspapers for the first six months of 1855:

Times.....9,175,788  
Morning Advertiser.....1,034,618  
Daily News.....828,000  
Morning Herald.....564,000  
Morning Post.....405,000  
Morning Chronicle.....401,500  
Globe.....540,000  
Sun.....378,000  
Standard.....292,000

Instead of forging little more than one-fourth of the total circulation of the London daily press, as was the case a few years after the abolition of the reform bill, the *Times* now monopolizes nearly three-fourths of it. From 2,744,000 in 1835, it has now amounted to 18,350,000 in 1855, supposing the latter half of the year to equal the first half—an increase of nearly six hundred per cent. A large portion of this increase has been at the expense of the other daily newspapers, as the aggregate circulation of the London daily press has not kept pace with the increase which has taken place in the consumption of newspapers throughout the country generally.

During the last thirty years, the total circulation of the London daily press has not increased much more than sixty per cent., while the total consumption of newspapers in Great Britain for the same period is not less than three hundred per cent. above what it was at the former period. When Lord John Russell brought forward his motion in favor of parliamentary reform, in 1832, he referred to the increased circulation of newspapers as an argument for the extension of the suffrage. There were at that time said, no less than 23,600 newspapers circulated annually in the United Kingdom, which was more than double what the consumption had been thirty years previously. Of these 23,600,000 the London daily journals sold not less than 14,000,000, or about sixty per cent. of the whole.

At present, in spite of the enormous sale of the *Times*, the aggregate circulation of the London daily press does not form more than twenty-six per cent. of the whole of the newspapers consumed annually in the United Kingdom. This difference in the relative proportion of the London daily press to the aggregate circulation, is chiefly owing to the more rapid increase of London and provincial weekly newspapers, especially the latter class. The fact is interesting to the politicians and the statesman, in so far as it serves to show the strong Anglo-Saxon tendency to individualism, as opposed to the Gallic love of centralization. We have no means of comparing the Paris and provincial circulation of newspapers; but it would surprise us very much to find the French provincial newspapers forming anything like the same proportion of the aggregate circulation as they constitute in Great Britain.

## JOHN C. RIVES.

I have sent the Daily Globe to those papers that published my Prospectus. I cannot afford to do so any longer, as the papers sent for several years past cost me more than I received for subscriptions out of this city during that time.

JOHN C. RIVES.

WASHINGTON, October 2, 1855.

## UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

Another and a very large supply of Warm Under Shirts and Drawers this day opened, of the best quality and at low and uniform prices, at STEVENS'S Sales Room.

Nov 15—31st

Brown's Hotel.

## Drunkennes in the British Army.

A correspondent of the London Times writes from the Crimea as follows:

"I regret to say that drunkenness is very prevalent among the men. The well-intended kindness of the 'queen's sixpence' is doing, I fear, much harm, used as it is by a very large portion of the soldiers as a means of excessive drinking. The consequence of this, and of the insubordination and many offences its leads to, is a large amount of punishment of various kinds—extra guards, stone-carrying and flogging. The cart-wheel (here substituted for the triangle) is frequently rigged, and the provost-marshal and his assistants have plenty on their hands; but 25 lashes, or even 50, are all ineffectual to wean the British soldier from his favorite vice. I hear of regiments in which there are literally scores of men under punishment of one sort or other for intoxication. One regiment was cited to me (I refrain from naming it) in which there were 60 offenders of this sort at one time. In another nine sergeants were broken for drunkenness. On Saturday there was an issue of back pay (the extra sixpence) and I never witnessed a more disgraceful scene than was presented by the part of the camp in which I happened to be at about an hour before sunset on Sunday afternoon. I have no reason to believe that it was confined to that part of the camp, but I mention only that which I and a military friend who accompanied me actually saw. We went against a railing enjoying the beauty of the evening. Half the men who passed along a track a little in front were more or less intoxicated. Some were merely unsteady, others staggered and struggled out of the path. Some were pugnacious, and we saw two fights begin, which were only put an end to by the arrival of a patrol."

## The Princess Murat, wife of Lucien Murat, who will probably soon wear the crown of Naples, is not a native of Florida.

She is of Charleston, S. C. A direct descendant on the mother's side of Landgrave Smith, one of the old Colonial nobles, and on the father's side the tenth in the regular descent from Alexander 6th Lord Lovat of Scotland. Major Thomas Fraser, her father, having been an officer in the British army—but after the peace remained in Charleston and married Ann Loughton Smith—his father, August Fraser, married his cousin, Jean Fraser, the sister of Gen. Fraser who fell at Saratoga.

## THE GLOBE.

The Official Organ of Congress and Newspaper for the People.

I address my annual circular to the public, apprising it that the *Globe* will renew its reports of the Congressional Debates at the next session of Congress. It is hardly necessary to say that the proceedings of the next Congress will be of vast importance to the country. The issues which have been made in relation to slavery, connected with the recent war, will be also brought before Congress in relation to the nomination of presidential candidates, will give intense excitement to the next session, which will be communicated to the public. Willing, we are confident, that the *Globe* will be read everywhere. The importance of official reports cannot, therefore,